NOTE XXII.

SIX NEW SPECIES OF THE RHYNCHOPHOROUS GENUS OXYRRHYNCHUS, SCHÖNH. [1])

DESCRIBED BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

1. *Oxyrrhynchus convexus*, n. sp. ♀.

A large and robust species without markings. It is easily recognized by its nearly globose thorax and proportionally short and very convex elytra.

Length from the anterior margin of the thorax to the apex of the elytra 14 mm, width of the middle of the elytra 6 mm. — The uppersurface of the smooth and shining narrowed portion of the rostrum is keeled at the base and provided with a few longitudinal rows of shallow punctures which however disappear beyond the middle; the dilated basal portion of the rostrum which is a little longer than wide at its base is incrusted [2]) and shows a few small punctures and a longitudinally impressed line; the rostrum is separated from the forehead, which is similarly incrusted

1) This generic name, which dates from the year 1826, ought to be changed, being preoccupied by Gesner (Fishes: 1604), Temminck (Birds: 1820) and Spix (Reptiles: 1824), whereas Hagenbach's *M.S.* name *Octotoma* has been used in 1868 by Suffrian in the Coleopterous family Chrysomelidae.

2) This crust extends on the base of the narrowed portion in the shape of two elongate triangles which are separated by the basal keel.

and punctured, by a transverse impression, the centre of which shows a punctiform fovea.

The thorax is nearly globose, a little longer than wide in the middle, distinctly contracted anteriorly, and covered with large circular punctures, the bottom of which is incrusted and provided in the centre with a deeply impressed puncture; on the disk the punctures are somewhat more remote than on the sides and leave an indistinct longitudinal line along the middle. The basal margin is hidden in my specimen by that of the elytra. The scutellum is heart-shaped and convex.

The elytra are strongly convex, a little wider at the middle than at the base (which is bisinuate) and regularly attenuated in a slightly curved line towards the apex; the shoulders are not conspicuous and the apical tubercles absent. Each elytron shows ten longitudinal rows of very regularly placed more or less quadrate pits which are filled with a dirty pale yellow tomentum and provided with a deep central puncture; the 4th to 8th rows do not extend quite to the base, being separated from it by a slightly thickened smooth portion; the 10th or external row is but short. The interstices are very regular and all of equal width, the 4th and 6th, 3rd and 7th, and 2nd and 8th are united posteriorly. Along the suture and on the apical portion of the lateral margins a few small punctures are present.

The undersurface and the elongate legs are shallowly punctured and covered with a grayish crust.

Described from a single female specimen which has been sent over from Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok (Sumatra) by Mr. J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen.

2. *Oxyrrhynchus brevipennis*, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

This species is without doubt closely allied to *O. philippinensis* Waterh. from the Philippine-islands with the description of which I am as yet only acquainted. It is

however of a smaller size and more or less different in its markings, the broad undefined pale band of the base of the elytra and the posterior half of the white dorsal cross being absent.

Length from the anterior margin of the thorax to the apex of the elytra $7^1/_2$—$9^1/_2$ mm., width of the middle of the elytra 3—$3^3/_4$ mm. — Entirely covered with a more or less grayish brown crust, and provided with the following white markings: on the uppersurface of the prothorax three longitudinal stripes extending from the anterior margin to the basal one, on the elytra two lateral stripes extending from the lateral thoracical stripes to the apical (sutural) angle, and between these, a little before the middle, a transverse stripe which is strongly curved backwards; on the undersurface: a slightly curved longitudinal stripe just above the anterior coxae, and the lateral margins of the metasternum and abdomen, with the exception of the apical segment.

In the female the narrowed portion of the rostrum is a little longer and much more slender than in the male and moreover smooth and shining, the dilated basal portion of the rostrum on the contrary in the female somewhat shorter than in the male; this portion shows in both sexes a longitudinal groove and, as well as the forehead, a few punctures. The 3rd antennal joint is rather elongate in some of my specimens, distinctly shorter in others.

The thorax is rather distantly covered with large and deep punctures. It is convex (more strongly so in the male than in the female), and widest at the middle, the sides being slightly divergent from the base to the middle, from thence gradually narrowed in a curve to the contracted front portion. The base is strongly bisinuate, the scutellum small and ovate.

The elytra, which are shorter than in other species (perhaps of the same proportions as those of *philippinensis*), are rather strongly convex, a little wider at the middle than at the base and regularly attenuated in a slightly

curved line to the apex. The shoulders and apical tubercles are not well observable. Between the scutellum and the lateral white stripe the anterior margin of each elytron is reflexed, but slightly so in the female, very strongly however in the male. In the latter sex it is directed upwards and forwards, leaves a cavity beneath it and is deeply notched in front of the 3rd interstice. The elytra are regularly punctato-striate; the punctures tolerably large and deep and rather wide apart. The 2nd and 4th interstices are more distinctly raised than the others, subcostiform.

The undersurface and the very elongate legs are rather strongly punctured.

Several specimens of both sexes from Borneo (Dr. S. Müller), the largest of which (a male) shows traces of the posterior half of the white dorsal cross.

3. *Oxyrrhynchus regularis*, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

Allied to *O. rivulosus* Bohem. but considerably larger (measuring from the anterior margin of the thorax to the apex of the elytra $10^1/_2$—13 mm.) and proportionately broader; the basal margin of the elytra in the male sex is but slightly reflexed, not produced nor strongly crenated as in the corresponding sex of *rivulosus*. Moreover the shoulders of the elytra are more prominent, the sides more parallel and the punctures arranged in very regular longitudinal rows. The longitudinal interstices are narrow and regular; on the apical third of the wing cases they are all slightly raised, on the basal two thirds only the alternate ones; the transverse interstices are likewise very regular. The longitudinal interstices (the sutural ones inclusive) are provided with a more or less continuous row of small punctures.

In this species, especially in the females, traces of white markings frequently are present, the disposition of which corresponds more or less in detail to that of the markings of the following species.

Several specimens of both sexes from Borneo (Dr. S. Müller and Dr. Schwaner), and a single male specimen from Sumatra (Sumatra-Expedition).

4. *Oxyrrhynchus Sancti Andreae* (Voll. in Mus. Lugd. Bat.), n. sp. ♂.

Allied to and of the same color as *O. lateralis* Bohem. but considerably broader and with the sides more parallel. The thorax is shorter, proportionally broader and somewhat more convex. The basal margin of the elytra is still more produced, but less regularly and less deeply notched; the apical tubercles are very distinct. The punctuation, especially that on the elytra, is less deep. Moreover it is very different in its markings: the mesial longitudinal stripe of the thorax is absent, and the elytra show a dorsal cross which is united with the base by a prolongation of the lateral thoracical stripes.

Hab. Java (Kuhl and van Hasselt). — A single male specimen.

5. *Oxyrrhynchus collaris*, n. sp. ♂.

A large species, measuring from the anterior margin of the thorax to the apex of the elytra 12—13½ mm. — The white markings agree with those of *O. discors* Fabr. but they are somewhat broader, the color of the clothing or crust agrees with that of *O. lateralis* Bohem. It is widest about the middle of the thorax and from thence gradually attenuated in nearly straight lines to the apical tubercles of the elytra.

The thorax is very convex; the convexity commences just behind the contracted front portion which is consequently more distinctly set-off on the upper side than in the other species. The mesial longitudinal line is slightly impressed, and the puncturing rather remote and not deep.

The elytra are but inconspicuously convex; the basal margin of each elytron is much produced in the form of

a lobe which is directed upwards and forwards and leaves a deep cavity beneath it; the front margin of these lobes is strongly indented. The longitudinal interstices are regular and raised, the 2nd, 4th and 6th which are also broader, are more distinctly raised, subcostiform; the transverse interstices are regular and rather broad, the pits regularly arranged and more or less square. The apical tubercles are very distinct.

Hab. Amboyna (E. A. Forsten and D. S. Hoedt). — Three male specimens.

6. *Oxyrrhynchus Fabricii*, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

Most closely allied to *O. discors* Fabr. and of the same size, but proportionately narrower and easily distinguished in the male sex by the crenate basal margin of each elytron which is directed upwards and forwards and leaves a cavity beneath it. Moreover the punctures on the elytra are more elongate, deeper and not filled with a pale colored crust. Besides with the markings of *discors*, the elytra of the new species are provided with a rather broad and short white stripe at the base external to the lateral stripe, with a narrow white stripe along the suture, and with a rather broad white stripe along the lateral margin of the apical half of the elytra. This pattern it has in common with *O. hydropicus* Chevrl. from the Andaman-islands, but in this species the elytra are shorter and much more convex.

Hab. Sumatra (Dr. S. Müller, Ludeking and Sumatra-Expedition) and Borneo (Dr. Schwaner). — A few specimens of both sexes.

Leyden Museum, April 29th, 1882.

Obs. Up to the present time thirteen species of this genus have been described, viz.:

O. Sancti Andreae Rits. (in this Note)	Java.
" *brevipennis* Rits. (in this Note)	Borneo.

O. collaris Rits. (in this Note) . . . . . Amboyna.
" *convexus* Rits. (in this Note) . . . . . Sumatra.
" *discors* Fabr., Syst. Eleuth. II. p. 432; Labr. and Imh., Gen. Curc. I. n°. 26 . . . . . Java, Sumatra, Borneo.
" *Fabricii* Rits. (in this Note) . . . . . Sumatra, Borneo.
" *Fortunei* Waterh., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. N.S. II. p. 172. North China, Japan.
" *hydropicus* Chevrl., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1880. p. CXXIV. Andaman-islands.
" *lateralis* Bohem., Schönh. Gen. et Spec. Curc. I. p. 379 . . . . . Java, Borneo, Andaman-islands.
" *philippinensis* Waterh., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. N.S. II. p. 173. Philippine-islands.
" *regularis* Rits. (in this Note) . . . . . Borneo, Sumatra.
" *rivulosus* Bohem., Schönh. Gen. et Spec. Curc. I. p. 381. Java, Sumatra, Borneo.
" *suturalis* Roel., Notes Leyd. Mus. II. p. 235 . . Sumatra.

They are all represented in the Leyden Museum with the only exception of *philippinensis*.